

Intimations.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & CO., LD.

WARM CLOTHES.

THESE will all be spoilt before next cold weather unless properly taken care of.

NAPHTHALINE

Is the best thing to keep away Moths, &c., and prevent clothes smelling rusty.

FIFTY CENTS PER TIN.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & COMPANY, LIMITED, VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1894.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

On and after the 1st April, 1894, the Prices of our WINES and SPIRITS will be as follows:—

PORT.

(For Invalids and general Use.)

Per dozen Cases.
B Vintage, superior quality, Red, Capable, \$14.40
C Fine Old Vintage, superior quality, Black Seal Capable, 16.20
D Very Fine Old Vintage, extra superior, Violet Capable, 20.40
Post after removal should be rested for a month before use. Wine required for drinking at once should be ordered to be decanted at the Dispensary before sent out. These wines are too well known to need comment.
Sample bottles and smaller quantities will be supplied at proportionate wholesale rates.
We only guarantee our Wines and Spirits to be genuine when bought direct from us in the Colony, or from our authorized Agents at the Coast Ports.

SHERRY.

Per dozen Cases.
B Superior Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Seal Capable, \$10.80
C Manzanilla, Pale Natural Sherry, White Capable, 12.00
CC Superior Old Dry, Pale Natural Sherry, Red Seal Capable, 12.00
D Very Superior Old Pale Dry, choice Old Wine, White Seal Capable, 14.40
E Extra Superior Old Pale Dry, very finest quality, Black Seal Capable (Old Bottled), 20.40
B, C, and C.C. are excellent dinner wines or for invalids and delicate stomachs. D and E are after dinner wines of a very superior vintage. All are true Xeres wines.
Sample bottles and smaller quantities will be supplied at proportionate wholesale rates.
We only guarantee our Wines and Spirits to be genuine when bought direct from us in the Colony, or from our authorized Agents at the Coast Ports.

CLARET.

Per dozen Cases.
B St. Estephe, Red Capable, \$6.96 7.56
C St. Julien, Red Capable, 9.00 9.60
D La Rose, Red Capable, 12.96 13.92
E Sauterne, Red Capable, 7.20 7.92
F Chateau d'Anglade, 9.60 10.44
G Chateau Haut Brion, 13.20 14.40
H Chateau Margaux, 18.60 19.20
I Chateau Mouton d'Amaul, 21.00 22.20
Our Claret, including the lowest priced, are guaranteed to be the genuine product of the vine of the grape, and are not artificially made from raisins and currants, as is generally the case with cheap wines.
Sample bottles and smaller quantities will be supplied at proportionate wholesale rates.
We only guarantee our Wines and Spirits to be genuine when bought direct from us in the Colony, or from our authorized Agents at the Coast Ports.

HOCK.

Per dozen Cases.
Nierstein, \$12.00
Rudesheimer, 21.00
Hockheimer, 24.00

BURGUNDY.

Per dozen Cases.
Chablis, white wine, 15.00
Meursault, superior white wine, 18.00
Volnay, very superior red wine, 21.00 22.20

MADEIRA AND CHAMPAGNE.

Full particulars of the various Brands on application.

BRANDY.

Per dozen Cases.
A Hennessy's Old Pale, Red Capable, \$14.40
B Superior Very Old Cognac, Red Capable, 16.20
C Very Old Liqueur Cognac, 20.40
D Hennessy's Finest Very Old Liqueur Cognac, 1872 Vintage, Red Capable, 36.00
E Finest Very Old Liqueur Cognac, 1862 Vintage, 48.00
All our Brandy is guaranteed to be pure Cognac, the difference in price being merely a question of age and vintage.
Sample bottles and smaller quantities will be supplied at proportionate wholesale rates.
We only guarantee our Wines and Spirits to be genuine when bought direct from us in the Colony, or from our authorized Agents at the Coast Ports.

WHISKY.

Per dozen Cases.
A Thorne's Blend, White Capable, \$10.80
B Watson's Glenorchy Mellow Blend, Blue Capable, with Name and Trade Mark, 10.80
C Watson's Abouir-Glenlivet, Red Capable, with Name and Trade Mark, 12.00
D Watson's H.K.D. Blend of the Finest Scotch Malt Whiskies, Violet Capable, 14.40
E Watson's Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky, Gold Capable, 15.00
Daniel Crawford's Finest Very Old Scotch Whisky, 14.40

Intimations.

Our lowest priced Whisky is of excellent quality and of greater age than most brands in the market. We recommend our customers not to be deterred by the lowness of price from trying them all. For a soda-whisky, Thorne's Blend and Watson's Glenorchy are equal to any. Abouir-Glenlivet is a very old Peat Whisky, that could not be replaced in stock at the price. D and E are too well known to need comment. IRISH—

Per dozen Cases.
A John Jameson's Old, Green Capable, \$12.00
B John Jameson's Fine Old, Green Capable, 15.00
C John Jameson's Very Fine Old, Green Capable, 18.00
All these are very fine and old. C has been stocked in Hongkong in wood for 20 years, these being little sale for Irish Whisky in the Colony.
AMERICAN—

Per dozen Cases.
Genuine Bourbon Whisky, Fine Old, Red Capable, with our Name and Trade Mark, \$15.00
Sample bottles and smaller quantities will be supplied at proportionate wholesale rates.
We only guarantee our Wines and Spirits to be genuine when bought direct from us in the Colony, or from our authorized Agents at the Coast Ports.

GIN.

Per dozen Cases.
A Fine Old Tom, White Capable, \$7.20
B Fine Unsweetened, White Capable, 7.00
R U M.
Finest Old Jamaica, Violet Capable, \$15.00
Good Leeward Island, 6.00
Good Leeward Island, \$2.50 per Gallon.
Sample bottles and smaller quantities will be supplied at proportionate wholesale rates.
We only guarantee our Wines and Spirits to be genuine when bought direct from us in the Colony, or from our authorized Agents at the Coast Ports.

LIQUEURS.

Benedictine, Maraschino, Hearing's Cherry Cordial, Curacao, Dr. Steiger's Angostura Bitters, &c.
PRICES ON APPLICATION.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD. HONGKONG DISPENSARY. Hongkong, 10th March, 1894.

MARRIAGE.

On the 12th instant, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. R. F. Cobbold: VICTOR PERKES, of Dulwich, to LOUISE A. E. WALTER, L.O.S., second daughter of J. J. Walter, of Ramsgate.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1894.

TELEGRAMS.

STARTLING NEWS.

LONDON, April 10th.
The visit of their Majesties the King and Queen of Italy and the Heir Apparent to the Queen at Florence was made in semi-state. Her Majesty afterwards returned the visit.

THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS COMMAND.

Major-General Sir Charles Warren, G.C.M.G.; K.C.B., Commanding H.M. Forces in the Straits Settlements, will be succeeded by Colonel Jones Vaughan.

[This interesting information, with full details, was published weekly ago.—Ed., Hongkong Telegraph.]

OUTRAGE IN SHANSI.

The Chinese in the province of Shansi have burned several French Mission houses, besides maltreating and imprisoning the priests. France has demanded reparation.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

H.M.S. *Rattler* arrived from Macao this afternoon.

The girl of the period says she objects to flattery, but she likes to have her sleeves puffed.

The "Tata" Line steamship *Lindisfarne*, from Bombay and ports of call, left Singapore for this port this forenoon.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s royal mail steamer *Empress of Japan* arrived at Vancouver on Wednesday morning.

According to the *Mainichi Shimbun*, over five hundred Japanese emigrants will shortly be sent by the *Kissa Imbi* to Australia.

THE P. M. S. Co.'s steamer *China*, with mails, &c., left San Francisco for this port, via Honolulu and Yokohama, on the 10th inst.

DUTCHMEN rule the roost at Johannesburg. Everybody else is polluted 18s. 6d. per head per annum, and gets a vote after 15 years' residence.

A PORTION of a tunnel on the Sanyo Railway in Japan recently collapsed, causing traffic to be suspended. Many lives are reported to have been lost.

THE *Engineering and Mining Journal* estimates the silver production of the United States last year at 60,000,000 ounces as against 65,000,000 ounces in 1892.

A REGULAR meeting of St. John's Lodge, No. 618, S.C., will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zealand Street, this evening, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

THE "Nectarine" and fifty other houses of ill fame in Yoshiwara, Tokyo, were destroyed by fire at two o'clock in the morning of the 2nd inst. One body, believed to be that of a foreigner, was found in the ruins.

A TELEGRAPHIC message despatched by the Japanese Minister, Mr. Sone, and received by the Foreign Office in Tokyo on the 25th March, stated that the Portuguese Minister of Foreign Affairs had been released from his post, and that the Premier, Senhor Ribeiro, had taken charge of the portfolio temporarily.

IN consequence of the recent slaughter-house scandals, we understand that the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon, Mr. C. V. Ladd, has recommended the dismissal of all the Portuguese watchmen now employed there, and the substitution of Europeans, as being more reliable. Mr. Ladd's report is, of course, from his native, not available for publication. The matter is under the consideration of a committee of the Sanitary Board.

AN Emergency meeting of the Victoria Precinct will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zealand Street, on Wednesday, the 12th instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited to attend.

BESIK (said 4). "Mamma, does folks marry in heaven?"
Mamma. "The good book says they do not, Besik."
"Do they marry in—the other place?"
"I presume not, my dear."
"Then I'm going to stay right here."

A TELEGRAM published in the Tokyo *Asahi Shimbun*, dated Naniwa, March 29th, reports that ever since the earthquake of March 22nd, 14 shocks have been felt per hour, and they still continue; that the people are still camped outside in the streets, and the damage done up to date is estimated at 100,000 yen.

THE "Chinese Christian Debating Society" of Singapore has resolved, on the motion of Dr. Lim Boon Keng, "that the Straits-born Chinese have not advanced beyond their ancestors," because they do not devote themselves to the language and literature of the Middle Kingdom. The aforesaid readers were all migrant coolies who could not read.

SMALL-POX is still prevalent in various districts in Japan. Forty-seven cases and eleven deaths were reported in Kagoshima during the week ended the 17th ult., while there were thirty-one cases and seventeen deaths in Shizuoka during the week ended the 24th, in which period one hundred and five cases and forty deaths were reported in Yamaguchi.

A CHUNG of wisdom culled from the *China Mail's* leader of the 10th inst.:—"There cannot be the slightest doubt that a great mistake was made in giving the Chinese community generally the advantage of an unlimited supply of water by allowing them to have taps in their houses. We do not know who is responsible for this innovation—and it must have been an astonishing innovation to most of our Chinese fellow-citizens—but it surely could not have been anybody possessing any knowledge of the nature and habits of the ordinary celestial."—Hallelujah!

THE wholesale price of coal, the *Yiji* says, continues to advance in Japan, the sales effected in foreign markets having been so large that a scarcity is beginning to be felt at home. It is reported that the Mitsui Bishi Colliery and the Hokkaido Coal Mining and Railway Company have had to refuse orders owing to low stocks. Many collieries, moreover, are unable to avail themselves of the present brisk demand owing to the lack of miners. Several abandoned mines in Kishu have been reopened, owing to the favourable condition of the market, and the extra demand for laborers has led to a scarcity of men trained to the work, while wages have risen very considerably.

We note that the steamer *Nankin* (late *Kuowang*), built at Whampoa by Amoy as a gunboat for the Canton Government, is undergoing considerable alterations in both the deck and engine-room departments at the works of Geo. Fenwick & Co., Ltd., Wanchai. She is being fitted with a new set of triple-expansion engines, cylinders 13" by 21" by 33" and 21" stroke; a horizontal condenser in use of construction, extended. When the alterations now being on are completed, the *Nankin* will be to all intents and purposes a new vessel, so much so that, but for the old fashioned ram, few will recognize her as the steamer that a couple of years ago proved such a convenience on the Hongkong-Macao route. When ready for sea a month or two hence the *Nankin* will, we understand, be engaged in the coasting trade between this port, Amoy and Tamsui, under the flag of the Sui Kai Chan, of Bonham Strand.

THE local artist who contributes "Notes from the South" to the *N. C. Daily News* has made what he describes in his head line as "An Unpleasant Discovery." Here it is in his own language:—"Sharks are not often seen in our waters, though at long intervals, and during the first advent of the south-west monsoon, they have been noticed in the harbour. One of these marine monsters was seen on the 2nd inst. in the southern coast, near Stanley, the shark, cut open two *gunnies* and some human remains were found in the stomach. It cannot be doubted that in some way or other two Chinamen must have provided meals for this voracious creature, though how they came in its way is more difficult to determine. Probably they were drowned from some wreck, which may have occurred at a considerable distance upon the coast. He calls it a "monster" because the *China Mail* said it was a shark, nearly six feet long!"

As a matter of fact the "two *gunnies*" were pieces of rope which had been swallowed by some bit kindly offered by an enterprising fisherman, and the shark was by no means a rarity, as they can be seen any day about Lamau and the adjoining islands, though they seldom come close ashore. This yarn reminds one of the hen that was out worm-bumping, and struck a rather tough-looking specimen which, when half-swallowed, turned out to be a shoe-ace, with the shoe on the other end of it. What would you do in such a case, Skerthey? Give it up? That is just what the hen had to do!

FOR the benefit of those carping critics who do not like free translations such as we usually give, here is a specimen *verbatim* from a Manila contemporary:—"To the amiability of a friend which forms part of the forces expeditious at Mindanao, we owe the following notices, which we put pressure on ourselves to communicate to the press:—The forces which sailed from Manila and Cavite the 21st inst. as a recent past for Mindanao, arrived at Iligan with felicity and after a handsome voyage, on the 23rd of the month of the line No. 74, and on the 24th the forces which remained in Manila from the No. 75 and from the Peninsular regiment of Artillery, being perfectly installed all the troops. On the 25th by the evening came to the barracks the commandant Don Nicolas Sorio, at the front of a column of 600 men, composed of one section of engineers, another of artillery, one company of the disciplinary Battalion and others of the regiment of line No. 75 and occupying a post in the column came the official Señor Lopez Ponce, recently wounded in the advance on Calabassan, these forces form part of those which in these last days have sustained combats with the Moros. The column was received by the Señor Colonel Novella, accompanied by all the officials existing in the place and by the precept of the town, and defied before the artillery formed in line. Once in the *plaza* of the town and collected all the force of artillery formed in line and the recently arrived column by companies, the energetic Colonel Novella, with intonation clear and vigorous, harangued the troops felicitating them for the triumphs obtained and hoping that with the reinforcements arrived there would be presented at the earliest occasion to add new stamps to our glorious banner, terminating with 'Vivas' to: to the King, to the Army, and to our illustrious Captain General, which were enthusiastically contested. The notices facilitated by the commandant Sr. Sorio cannot be more satisfactory, as if it is innumerable the spirits which reign in our troops. It is as much as we can to now that we can facilitate to our readers. How's that for a translation?"

LIEUTENANT Young of the U. S. S. *Boston*, in his testimony before the U. S. Senate Hawaiian Investigating Committee, stated that on one occasion when he entered the reception-room to pay his respects to the Queen, in his official capacity, that lady was drunk.

A LARGE mass of correspondence referring to the outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia at the Pokfulam Dairy Farm came before the Sanitary Board to-day. The Colonial Veterinary Surgeon had sent in a series of reports, and finally the Dairy Farm Company undertook to carry out every precaution suggested—most of the usual steps in the way of isolation, &c., having been taken from the first. The district was not declared an infected area, nor were any animals ordered to be killed. The Company had, however, killed and buried all the diseased animals, and the outbreak was now apparently at an end. Our information, which is up to date, tends to show that the disease is far from being at an end, and that diseased cattle are being buried almost every day.

THE Shantung correspondent of the *N. C. Daily News* writes from Weichen on March 22nd as follows:—"It may be of interest to some of your readers to note that, according to the report of the recent Shantung Missionary Conference, now in course of publication, there are ten Protestant missionary bodies at work in this province, which report an aggregate of 8,350 native church members for the year 1893. At there are only 165 foreigners, men and women, connected with these missions, it can hardly be urged that all of these eight thousand and more converts are 'vice Christians,' especially when we consider that a large number of mission *attachés* are not converts. At ten missionary dispensaries located at Chefoo, Weichen, Ichoufu, Chingchou, Trouping, Chingfu, Panghuang, Linchingchou, and Weihsaiwei, 88,337 Chinese patients were treated. The number of stations outside of Chefoo where missionaries reside is thirteen."

SUPREME COURT.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

April 12th.

THE INTERNAL DRAGON PROCESSION.

Shung Ki and others, numbering 32 in all, members of the Rattan-gold Guild, sued the Shun Wo shop for the recovery of \$14 paid for work which turned out unsatisfactory, and Chan Hau Shan, one of the 32, sued Li Shing, manager of the Shun Wo shop, for \$300 in damages for wrongful imprisonment resulting from a fight over the same matter. The cases were taken separately. Mr. H. L. Denny appeared for the plaintiffs, and the defendants conducted their own cases throughout.

The evidence showed that the leading rattan shops in the Colony subscribed for a pair of red banners to be carried in the great dragon procession of the Man Mo temple at the end of February, and afterwards to be presented to a distinguished "joss" in the rattan business, whose temple was somewhere in Kwangtung province, Nambol district. There were 32 subscribers—the present plaintiffs—and they paid the defendants \$14, on the understanding (as they claimed) that the banners were to be of *chaw-si* or pure silk. The banners were supplied, carried about Hongkong amid the hideous gong-thumping that caused so much unpleasantness at the time; and at last they reached Nambol. On arrival, however, the "joss" discovered that the banners were of spurious material, and to show his displeasure he refused to accept them, completely ruining their beauty and revealing their worthlessness. The plaintiffs in holy horror returned the banners to the rattan guild, with a forcible expression of opinion in the case. The 32 subscribers at once rushed at their purchasing-committee for trading off cheap imitations on the "joss." The committee in turn went for the shop-keeper who sold the trash and they were at once met with the retort that they had selected the identical banners for themselves from among the stock, without saying a word as to quality; they had simply chosen what they wanted, a plain banner of *min-chau* or cotton-silk, which was not supposed to be anything better. The purchasers denied having selected the goods; they had ordered silk banners to be built according to specification. This was a plain question of hard swearing, *buyer versus seller*.

The other case arose out of the same matter. The purchasing-committee of the rattan-gold guild, on having the fraudulent counterfeit thrown back on their hands by the "joss" and his priests, went to the banner-factory to give vent to their feelings. The result was that, to save the premises from total wreck, Li Shing (the manager) called the police and had the indignation meeting dispersed and some of the looted up in the cells. The knights of the rattan now claimed \$300 damages for having the fun stopped by this incarceration, which they characterised as wrongful and malicious. (Case proceeding.)

JUDICIAL VENDETTA.

The suit for \$1000 as damages for unlawful imprisonment in the Y-mat partnership dispute, commenced yesterday before the acting Police Judge, was adjourned until to-morrow.

The suit for \$5,000 as damages for unlawful imprisonment in the *Duteros* sugar-stealing dispute, commenced on Tuesday before the acting Chief Justice and a jury, was continued to-day for about an hour and was then adjourned until to-morrow.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held this afternoon. There were present:—Mr. G. T. M. O'Brien (Colonial Secretary and Acting Governor); Mr. W. M. Goodman (Attorney General); Mr. J. H. Stewart Lockhart (Registrar-General); Mr. R. M. Ramsey (Harbour Master); Mr. E. Bowdler (Acting Director of Public Works); Mr. N. J. Mitchell-Jones (Colonial Treasurer); Messrs. C. P. Chater, T. H. Whitehead, J. J. Kerwick, E. R. Bellillo, and Ho Kai, unofficial members.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

REPORT.
The Colonial Secretary laid on the table the Harbour Master's report for 1893.

PROTECTION OF WOMEN AND GIRLS.
The Registrar General moved that Part 2 of the Women and Girls' Protection Ordinance of 1890, enacted for a period which is now about expiring, be re-enacted until further notice.

Mr. Whitehead, while not objecting to the principle at all, called attention to the fact that the operation of the Ordinance in question was limited to a period or periods to be fixed by the Council, and "until further notice" was not a fixed period.

After a good deal of discussion, the Attorney General, when closely pressed by the Acting Governor, was unable to give a decided legal opinion as to whether "until further notice" could legally be called a "fixed period," and consequently the motion was amended, limiting the period to five years, and in this form the motion was carried.

OPIUM-SMUGGLING ON RIVER STEAMERS.

The Attorney General moved the first reading of the bill entitled "An Ordinance to amend the prepared Opium Ordinance of 1901." He would not say much, as the reasons were stated at the foot of the bill circulated to members, and could be fully discussed on the motion for second reading. The bill simply amended sec. 38 and sec. 39 of the Ordinance so as to "absolutely prohibit any person from taking opium on a boat bound to Canton or Macao without duly declaring it on the manifest. The statement of reasons said:—"The substituted sections will, it is believed, afford reasonable additional protection to ships bound for or about to proceed to Canton or Macao, without involving any hardship upon the Opium Farmer, for where he can show that he was no party to the improper shipment of opium, he can apply to have the forfeited opium delivered to him."

The Registrar General seconded the motion to read the bill for the first time.

The Acting Governor:—The question is that the Bill be—

Mr. Chater:—Sir, before I vote for the first reading of this Bill I should like to know from the hon. and learned Attorney-General whether he has consulted the Opium Farmer on this subject and got his consent to writing to the amendment now proposed, varying the contract with him. Some two days ago, when I got these papers, I looked over the proposed amendment very carefully, and more particularly over the reasons given at the bottom of the page; and it appeared to me very clear that in the view of the Attorney-General the Opium Farmer was not to be consulted at all. No doubt, as the legal authority of the Government, he has informed you that it is perfectly competent for the Council to do what is now proposed; but taking a common-sense view of the matter, a mercantile view, I may say, if we were not to pass this amendment we would be doing wrong. In all mercantile transactions, where there are two parties to a contract, such contract cannot be altered in any shape or form without the written consent of both parties. Now, there is a contract between the Government and the Opium Farmer, but it does not suit one of the parties, namely the Government, that certain conditions of the contract should continue, and to an alteration is proposed; but as far as I can make out from the statement of reasons at the foot of the draft bill, and from the very few words uttered by the Attorney-General, the consent of the Opium Farmer has not been obtained. That being the case I am certainly of opinion that the Government lays itself open to an action for damages if these amendments are passed. Therefore I am not prepared to give my assent to the first reading until I am assured that there is absolutely no doubt that we shall not be exposed to a civil action in the law-court for damages."

Mr. Whitehead:—Sir, I rise to support what has been said by the Senior Unofficial Member. Just before entering the Council Chamber I was requested by the Opium Farmer to move at a subsequent part of this meeting that the Council should allow the Opium Farmer to be heard by counsel on the second reading of the Bill. The Opium Farmer has grave objections to the proposed amendments, and with your Excellency's permission I will move later on that the Standing Orders be suspended, in order to move that the Opium Farmer be heard by his counsel on the second reading.

The Acting Governor:—You give notice of motion to that effect now?

Mr. Whitehead:—I would like to move it to-day.

The Acting Governor stated that since the commencement of the lifting he had received a letter from the Opium Farmer through his solicitor, Mr. H. L. Denny, stating his intention to take the usual steps to apply for permission to be heard by counsel at the second reading, under the standing rules and orders. There was first, however, a question whether the bill was one "affecting private interests"; and parties could not be heard but if it was, then the Council could decide whether to admit counsel or not. However, the present motion was purely a matter of form, that the bill be read a first time and printed and published.

Mr. Chater pressed for a reply to his remarks as to the legality of the proposed amendment. After a little discussion the Acting Governor said it down that "the Legislative Council of Hongkong has a perfect legal right to do anything it likes in Hongkong jurisdiction;" as to whether an action for damages might succeed in this case, that could not be answered off-hand. There was no help for it anyhow, as he would explain later on, the bill must pass.

Mr. Chater:—That is what I intend—it will lay us open to an action for damages, and I say that should by all means be avoided.

Dr. Ho Kai said that whatever reasons the Government might have, as hinted by Mr. O'Brien—possibly orders from the Secretary of State—will the Officials' duty was to oppose injustice, and to avoid needless expense.

The Acting Governor reminded the Council that it was never the role to say much about a bill on first reading.

Dr. Ho Kai:—No, but when a Bill bears on the face of it the elements of what is plainly wrong, then we must oppose it at once. We are quite entitled to demand an explanation, especially if, as I hear, the second reading is to be hurried on in a very few days.

After a little further discussion, the Acting Governor proceeded to put the question.

Mr. Chater:—Your Excellency—
The Acting Governor:—I have put the question:—It is too late to reply now.

Mr. Chater:—I don't want to reply, but with regard to voting, I should like to know whether the second reading will come on immediately or not, because if it does I must oppose the motion, while if you allow a fortnight or so for the Opium Farmer to consider his position, I shall probably with you for the first reading—but not otherwise.

After a little private consultation the Acting Governor announced that the second reading could not be delayed longer than four days.

The division on the motion for first reading was then taken, resulting in a vote of 7 to 3 in favour—Mr. Chater, Mr. Whitehead, and Dr. Ho Kai opposing.

FIAT VACATIO, RUAT CULUM.

The Acting Governor proceeded to make an informal statement, prefaced by an apology for not standing up to speak in support of his serious illness. The amendment of the Opium Ordinance now introduced had been suggested to the Government some time ago, and met with their approval; but they had proposed to wait until the end of the present lease of the Farm, for the very reason stated by Mr. Chater—that it might constitute a breach of contract (though this was not certain). However, the Canton Steamboat Co. appealed to the Secretary of State for "immediate relief" and he, presumably knowing and not valuing the objection, ordered this attention to be made at once. The present bill must therefore be carried by the Official Pharmacy, in spite of everything. It was further necessary to put it through under the eye of the Attorney General, as he knew so much about it, and had drafted the original Ordinance and this amendment; and he was going on leave next Wednesday, and couldn't wait a day longer.

After a good deal of discussion of formal details the Standing Orders were suspended on Mr. Whitehead's motion, and he then moved

that the Opium Farmer be heard by counsel on the second reading.

Dr. Ho Kai seconded the motion, which was carried *unanimously*.

The Acting Governor directed the acting Clerk of Council (Mr. T. G. Buckle) to inform the Opium Farmer this afternoon.

ADJOURNMENT.
The Council was, after discussion, adjourned by unanimous consent until Monday, next, at 2.30 p.m.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by correspondents in this column.)

WATER SUPPLY IN CHINA-TOWN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."
Sir,—In your evening contemporary issue of the 9th inst. there was a paragraph which concluded with the following:—"It would be well for those in authority to reconsider the question of allowing the introduction of the water supply to private houses in China-town. The laying-down of an adequate number of street hydrants ought to be sufficient to meet the wants of the Chinese."

The foregoing suggestion does the writer immense credit! Evidently he has a very long head! Who could have come to so brilliant a conclusion, if he had not originated the idea? It is not the first time that the wasting of water by the Chinese has been brought to notice. Except for this one great Sin, the Chinese are tolerable citizens. They are a hard-working lot as a rule, and their aversion to water is so well known that, except for their drinking and cooking purposes, they can almost do without it. However, it will not be much trouble to them, when an adequate number of hydrants are laid down (that ought not to take long and much money, taking the P. W. D. into consideration) to come to these hydrants and have as much water as they require, and even that ought to be restricted, else, since they are so naturally fond of wasting water, they might, out of sheer wantonness, flush their drains as fast as they get water from these numerous hydrants!

To prevent this, I would make bold to suggest that an automatic self-registering meter and regular should be invented to be attached to each of these hydrants—perhaps your contemporary can suggest one—which should be examined daily, by which means it will not be difficult to detect the greatest sinners. There are all sorts and conditions of men even among the beauteous Chinese. We need not trouble ourselves about the wealthy. They can afford to pay for water carriers.

SHAOHSING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Shaohsing, March 29th 1894.

I wrote you in October last of a case of attempted bribery on the part of an ex-Tsai named (Chow Foh-ching), and told you that he was seized and conveyed to Hangchow, the capital of Chekiang province. He has been under arrest ever since, and now we hear that recent orders have been received from Peking, stating that sentence of death has been passed upon him, and that he must suffer the extreme penalty of the law. All helps to commit suicide have been removed from his cell; and although this Han-lin graduate and ex-Tsai is allowed his daily portion of opium, and his page, or man-in-waiting, permitted to minister to him, yet the opium is now exactly measured or weighed, and the page's life is to go for the master's if there be treachery or any under-hand work discovered. The queue also of this mandarin is—as is the custom in such cases—divested of the strong silk thread with which the Chinese plait their tails, and the hair—which in this case is neither long nor plentiful—is tied up in a knot, and firmly secured by strong sealing-wax to the top of the head, in order to prevent any attempt at strangling himself! What a strange figure this ex-Tsai must cut in his condemned cell! All the others implicated—The Provincial Examiner Yin, and who was a Vice-President of one of the Metropolitan Boards, has succeeded in completely establishing his innocence in the case; and also the five wealthy and influential families who were charged with paying to Chow twelve thousand dollars for obtaining the release of Kiu-jen, or previous grades, for one son in each of the above five families, have all got off "scot free," so far as incarceration in the provincial prison is concerned. But doubtless they have had to pay an immense sum of money between them in order to save their heads and their families. All this, of course, is kept very quiet, as the crime is counted as one of treason, the degree of Kiu-jen being inseparably connected with official rank and influence. To us barbarians from the West, the penalty seems too severe; but then our literary titles carry no political or civil authority with them; whereas in China, a man with the provincial graduate's title is a power for evil, if he is so disposed; and in general they are the tyrannical pests of the locality in which they reside. Most district magistrates, if they have not a literary title higher than this, are in fear of these *petite noblesse*, who, "when the play is worth the candle," can turn the scale of justice for or against you. The will of these local autocrats is generally the end to all controversy; and these gentry so outrageously abuse their power that, under the present régime, or mode of government, the people will not be sorry for the fall of the mandarins in their efforts to get this much coveted degree of Kiu-jen. Under the present corrupt administration, the fewer provincial graduates there are the better. It is true that, in the immediate locality or neighbourhood of the successful candidate for this degree, the people feel proud to have such a scholar among them; but, after the first stage of excitement is past, and the usual dog-staff—the emblems of a Kiu-jen—begin to look dirty and show signs of decay, and after a short exhibition of a few of the mean characteristics of the man, and the monstrous pretensions of his new position, most of his neighbours would be anywhere but near him; for this class of gentry bring no moral force into the neighbourhood with them, none of that healthy power of great and good purposes; but they are simply dignified with those elements which constitute "a local petty tyrant," not necessarily "a clown suddenly risen to power," but a clever, cunning, yet overbearing despot, whose motto is "Private interests and public fame." The evil such men do live after them, and we don't believe that any good is inherited with their bones; and the state in which they leave their neighbourhood and families at death reveals also that they have "left no good behind them." Hence, living or dead, they are undesirable companions!—*Shanghai Mercury.*

SIAM NOTES.

Bangkok, April 3rd, 1894.

The Scottish Oriental Co.'s steamship *Tachibana*, Capt. Deans, brought \$100,000 yesterday for the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

The electric tramway commenced running as far as the City gates last night, or four days ago. The delay is due to the station being not yet completed yet. A short trial trip was made at 10 p.m. on Saturday night, with highly satisfactory results.

It is currently reported that the British barque *Nicoya*, Capt. Norris, has been wrecked on Lighthouse Reef, whilst on a voyage from Saigon to Noumea with a cargo of rice. No lives were lost. The *Nicoya*, it will be remembered, made several trips between here and Hongkong some two years ago.

There is some curious news from Chantaboon, but as yet we have been unable to verify it. What it beyond doubt, however, is that the French are very much on the *qui vive* against attacks, and exercise the strictest surveillance, the local steamers being ostentatiously covered by the guns of the war-ship as they go in and out.

On Sunday morning, about 10.30, an electric tram-car at Ban Tawal caused the death of the infant child of one of the Company's employees. The little thing was left playing about the roadside by its mother, whilst she went to the house, and just as the car passed it tumbled on to the line. The "cow-catcher," although only a few inches high, passed over it, and although the break was instantly applied the first wheel crushed its body sufficiently to cause instantaneous death, although no external injury was visible. This is the second fatality of the kind on the electric line in some fifteen months, the sufferers in each case being children. A while back a boy was knocked down, but as he tumbled into the netting of the guard he sustained no injury. On several occasions dogs, pigs, and once even a cow, have been saved from being run over in the same way.

The *Rachakittia* (Government Gazette) of March 31st, contains a proclamation issued, on the order of the King, by Prince Sommat, acting Keeper of the Royal Seal. It is dated March 22nd, and directed to the Laos inhabitants of the left bank of the Mekong, and states that in the old days, through wars, rebellions, or the Chien Haws making descents on the region, many people from the left bank of the Mekong used to come over to the right bank to find the desire for peace, and that a great number who so migrated lived on the right bank even down to this day. According to old custom the people coming in this fashion were considered as captives of war. This custom his Majesty desires to be changed, not being pleased with it, and he has therefore formally ordered that no one shall keep any persons from the left bank of the Mekong as captives, as in the old days; they are to be considered visitors or relatives. Therefore if there should be persons who wish to keep such people as captives, although the latter desire to go back to the left bank (their former residence), as that bank is now under French protection according to the new Treaty, they must be allowed to go. If any such persons, under French protection, are kept in defiance of the Royal will, or cannot return to the Mekong because of any cause or impediment, the Mekong

Government will, on learning of such cases, undertake to send the people to the French Minister at Bangkok, or, if the cases are found near the Mekong, the authorities there will be ordered to send the people across the river. From this date should anyone in Siam holding slaves or detaining persons from the said left bank, be it known to them that these people are under French protection, and they are to immediately inform the authorities, who have received orders to release the slaves at once, and report the cases to the Government. From the date of the promulgation two months grace will be given, to allow time to such slaveholders to send them to the authorities or to the Government, after which time, should any of these people be found in the possession of any person or persons, the latter shall be judged by the Court, and condemned to heavy penalties, according to Clause 14 of the Royal Criminal law.—*Observer.*

April 3rd.

The steamship *Woonung*, which arrived on Saturday, brought 920 coolies for Bangkok.

The Anglo-Siamese Trading Association opened yesterday at their premises near the Oriental Avenue.

It is rumored that a new British Minister has been selected to succeed Captain Jones as Minister-Resident to the Court of Siam.

On Sunday morning No. 3 electric car ran over a little girl, daughter of one of the Tramway clerks. The wheel of the car passed over the child's body, killing her on the spot.

The *Hueba* brought relief to H.M.S. *Linnet* on Friday. Dr. Keilmann is replaced by Surgeon McShane, and Lieut. Rogers will succeed Lieut. O'Connell, who is H.M.S. *Rattler* as navigating officer. Two stores and a machine also arrived by the same mail.

There is no suggestion in the Convention that the Mixed Court will sit at Bangkok any more than at Saigon. The Convention mentions a Mixed Court without any reference whatever as to where it may sit. The convenience of both sides would, however, suggest Bangkok.

Three experienced miners—Captains James and Messrs. Easton and Richards—arrived by the *Hueba* on Friday. They were engaged to work on the Khaba mines, and will proceed immediately up-country, where Mr. Clarke has everything in readiness for the party to begin operations.

An Indian living in Windmill Road secured his wife's hands with rags soaked in kerosene oil, a few days ago, and afterwards applied a lighted match to the rags. Withdrawing in pain the unfortunate woman appealed to the neighbours for assistance, and the burning material was taken off her hands. It has now transpired that the hard-hearted individual is a confirmed opium eater, and that the demon of opium takes possession of him and leads him astray at times.—*Free Press.*

MARITIME LAW.

PERRY v. S. S. "PORT ADELAIDE."

The following interesting judgment was delivered on December 12th by Mr. Justice Benedict in the United States District Court of New York:

Libellant chartered the whole of a ship, and loaded her for a voyage from New York to Aden, Amoy, Shanghai and Yokohama. The shipowner chartered and manned the vessel. At Shanghai, the ship loaded cotton on her own account, most of the cotton being for her own use, but near him; for this class of gentry bring no moral force into the neighbourhood with them, none of that healthy power of great and good purposes; but they are simply dignified with those elements which constitute "a local petty tyrant," not necessarily "a clown suddenly risen to power," but a clever, cunning, yet overbearing despot, whose motto is "Private interests and public fame." The evil such men do live after them, and we don't believe that any good is inherited with their bones; and the state in which they leave their neighbourhood and families at death reveals also that they have "left no good behind them." Hence, living or dead, they are undesirable companions!—*Shanghai Mercury.*

Forster and Thompson, for libellant. Conners and Kirlin, for claimant.

Benedict, J.

The steamship *Port Adelaide* was chartered by the libellant for a voyage from New York to Aden, Amoy, Shanghai and Yokohama. By the terms of the charter party "the whole of said vessel with the exception of the necessary room for the crew and storage of provisions, sails and other articles necessary for the service of the charter party also contained the following clause, 'charterers to have the full reach of vessel's holds, spare bunkers, cabins, &c., the same as if the steamer was loading for owner's benefit.' The ship owners offered and manned the vessel and were to receive 'for the use of said vessel during the voyage aforesaid the sum of \$4,500.' Bills of Lading were to be signed by the master, and any difference between the charter money and the freight named in the bills of lading was to be settled before the vessel's departure from New York.

Under this contract the charterers furnished the steamer a full cargo from New York, and the freight named in the bills of lading, being less than the \$4,500, named in the charter party by the sum of \$5,500.47, the difference was paid by the libellant to the ship's agent before the ship's departure from New York. None of this cargo was shipped by the libellant, but by other shippers loaded by him. It was to be delivered at the ports of Aden, Amoy, Shanghai and Yokohama respectively as per the bills of lading signed by the master, the greater portion of the cargo being deliverable at Aden, Amoy and Shanghai. The steamer proceeded to those ports, and there duly delivered the cargo consigned to those ports. From Shanghai the steamer was bound by the terms of the charter to proceed direct to Yokohama, and there deliver the remainder of her cargo. Instead of so doing, the master of the steamer, without authority from the charterers, took on board at Shanghai a quantity of cotton to be transported in the steamer upon freight from Shanghai to the port of Kio, a port within the terms of the charter. The freight on this cotton was collected by the ship's agent and turned over to the ship owners. From Kio the ship proceeded to Yokohama, and there delivered the remainder of the cargo that had been shipped in New York for that port. This deviation from the voyage described in the charter party caused a delay in reaching Yokohama of some two or three days. So far as appears, however, none of the consignees of the cargo delivered in Yokohama made any complaint of the delay to Kio, or of any demand upon the charterers by reason thereof. And now the charterers file their libel against the steamship seeking to recover the amount of the freight received by the ship owners for the transportation of the cotton from Shanghai to Kio, and also damages for deviation.

In regard to the claim for the freight earned by the ship in transporting cotton from Shanghai to Kio, the contention of the claimant is that the charter party should be interpreted to mean that the charterers were to have the right to ship in New York a full cargo, for delivery at the ports of Aden, Amoy, Shanghai and Yokohama, but when once the full space of the vessel had been occupied by him, the right to furnish further cargo was exhausted. That the ship owners, by virtue of their possession and control of the ship, had the right to the space in the ship left empty by the delivery of the cargo at Aden, Amoy and Shanghai, and consequently were entitled to

transport on the ship's account the cotton transported from Shanghai to Kio.

To this view of the effect of the charter party I cannot assent. As I read the charter party, it gives the charterer the right to have the ship perform the voyage from New York to Aden, then to the port of Amoy, then to Shanghai, and then to Yokohama, or to any of them, either full or with sufficient cargo for ballast, shipped by the libellant or his shippers, and not otherwise; and it gave the ship owners no right to take on cargo on the ship's account at any port during the voyage. The loading of the ship on ship's account at Shanghai increased the weight of the ship during the rest of the voyage, and by so much retarded her progress. It might also well be that a shipment of cargo on the ship's account from Shanghai to Kio would have an important effect upon the ventures of those merchants who by agreement with the libellant shipped goods in New York for Yokohama, under a charter which gave the whole ship to the charterers. Authority for shipment of cargo on ship's account should therefore be found plainly set forth in the charter party. No such authority is set forth in the charter party, and in my opinion such authority cannot be implied from the fact that the possession and control of the ship remained in the shipowner. The possession and control of the ship by the owner during the voyage was for the sole purpose of the ship's navigation during the voyage. Certainly no authority to proceed to Kio, a port not included in the voyage described in the charter, is to be found in the charter party.

In my judgment, therefore, the shipment of cotton in Shanghai for Kio, on ship's account, was a breach of the charter party. But as it appears that the ship proceeded from Kio to Yokohama, and there delivered in good order the cargo shipped in New York under the charter party for the port of Yokohama, and in view of the terms of the charter party, it seems to me that the charterer is entitled to adopt the act of the ship owners in taking in cargo at Shanghai for Kio, and to recover the freight earned by the ship for the transportation of that cargo; or, at his option, to treat the transaction as a breach of the charter party and hold the ship for the damages caused thereby. I do not see how the charterer can be entitled to the freight earned by the breach of the charter party, and also to damages for such breach.

It is said that if the freight collected at Kio and paid over to the ship owner belongs to the charterer, the libellant's claim is against the ship owner for money he had not received and is not within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty. But the service performed in earning the freight was a maritime service, and the duties of the respective parties were defined by the terms of the charter party of the ship, and the ship was the instrument used in performing the service. Under such circumstances it is my opinion that a maritime lien in favor of the charterer attached to the ship for the amount of the freight earned by the steamship by transporting the cotton from Shanghai to Kio, and withheld from the charterer by the ship owner.

The drift of the libellant's argument leads me to suppose that if compelled to elect, the libellant will elect to recover the freight earned by the ship, and a decree for the libellant for that amount will therefore be entered, unless the libellant gives notice of election to receive the damages instead, in which case a reference will be had to ascertain the amount of such damages.

The parties will doubtless agree as to the amount of the freight collected.

THE WILD CAT COLUMN.

They now call it the Land Boom-erang.

Mr. Morgan, last year, treated 163,000 tons stone for 119,800oz. of gold.

Queensland has turned out nine and a quarter million ozs. of gold, valued at 32 millions.

In one of the largest banks in Sydney there are 25 adult clerks with salaries under £3 per week.

"Shall I put my money into land or into stocks?" Principal without interest or interest without principal.

At Coolgardie, a rich reef has been discovered in a publican's backyard. But even it is nothing to the reef which was found in his front bar.

One would imagine from reading the printed reports of Sydney stock-brokers that they did a heap of mining business weekly. Cheap talk and free advice.

The V.D.L. shareholders, by the way, have lost all their capital, and the success of the lottery, which is a fair gamble duly authorized by Parliament, will simply mean that they will be able to pay their debts without making a call.

As a consequence of the style in which Sydney banks are treating small manufacturers and other "little" employers of labour, before the first quarter of 94 expires a large number of these will be themselves back in the ranks of labour.

Queensland gold yield for '93: 600,327 oz., a decrease of 15,231 oz. on '92. Principal yields—Charter Towers, 216,364 oz.; Rockhampton, 114,039 oz.; Gympie, 78,866 oz.; Croydon, 77,102 oz.; Etheridge, 29,236 oz.; Ravenswood, 9,286 oz.

The Sydney and Port Macquarie, which holds 8000 acres of coal area under Sydney Harbour, wants to float itself in London for £300,000. Rumoured that a well-known merchant, now on his way to England, will take a hand in the scheme.

Another mountain of gold is vaguely reported from Macfarland. A gun-digger, struck with the curious formation of Parahall mountain, at Whangarei, dug up at random three samples of the hill and sent them for assay. Alleged results, 60 oz. per ton. Usual syndicate incubating.

Rumoured that a large Melbourne firm will "go" during the current month, taking a bank with it. Rumour sometimes makes a mistake, however. Also, it is difficult to believe that any Small-business bank can go further than most of them have gone already. By the way, there have of late been some big unpublished compositions in Sydney.

There is something picturesque about the Metropolitan's style of banking, though it isn't much more picturesque than the ordinary boom-bank system. Taking them all round, the accounts seem to have been kept by a Chinese man writing with his foot dipped in tea, and the "securities" appear to have been mostly preserved in the coal-scuttle and Gehazi, the auditor, apparently took things pretty much for granted.

The re-constructed Vic. banks, having bluffed off their own creditors, are sitting down heavily on the handful of land-boomers who still survive. This year will probably see the very last boomers of them all put through the mill for the customary 6d. or so in the £. A year or so back the banks were disposed to deal tenderly with the old wools, and give them time, and do their best to tide them over, under the impression that

when times grew better they would rise to renewed wealth and become valuable customers once more.

Therefore the banks are seemingly going to sell the balance of the whited sepulchres for what they will fetch, and get rid of them. Taking them all round, they won't fetch much.

A large Australian institution has decided that in future the managing director is to get £1000 per annum; the directors—four of them—£125 each; the manager, £500; and the auditors each £100 a year. How much supervision is likely to be got for ten guineas, and how much a £1000 auditor is likely to find out about the possible irregularities of a £1000 manager, are considerations that the shareholders can seriously consider when the liquidation comes along. When £2000 worth of liquidation wants to be watched by only £210 worth of auditor it suggests several hundred things which need not be further alluded to.

The boom will come again, no doubt, but when it does there will be a new generation of boomers, and the present crowd will mostly be old and greasy and unshaven and nasally caruncled, and their frowny hair will stick up through their shattered hats, and they will breathe stale beer at the free-lunch counter while they swap lies about their vanished greatness. A few indomitable spirits will come to the front a second time and fight back with all their former affability, but as a general rule, each boom brings a new crowd to the front, and the old crowd mostly takes refuge in the S up Kitchen.

A State note-issue without a State Bank is a hazardous device. The Queensland system is simply a scheme whereby any bank which is in difficulties can stave off trouble by getting the loan from the State of paper money, for the redemption of which the State is responsible. And all the security the State possesses is the right to call for repayment of the loan by four instalments. Which is not to very much more solid than the right to call on Jaber Balfour to come back from Argentina and settle up with his victims; or to call on spirits to arise out of the vasty deep, or the blessed privilege of calling on bread to drop from heaven, or of going out into a lonely place and calling generally.

In case of a panic, the whole £100,000 in notes might arrive at the Treasury with a demand for gold. Therefore, the State would have to find £100,000 in gold at an instant's notice, whereas it had only received one-fourth of the amount, the other three-fourths being owed to it by the bank without security. And though the State has to pay the whole amount on the instant, it can only call on the bank to pay in four instalments extending over nine months.

The New Oriental Bank, which was supposed to have burst on strictly square principles and to be an instance of purely respectable enterprise, appears to be pretty much like any other insolent bank. There is talk now of £1,000,000 which was advanced to rotten companies, and there were personal loans of a wild kind on shady securities—one set of influential people, for instance, borrowed £80,000, part of which, at least, is among the bad debts. As there was much riotous investment in gorgeous premises and much opening of unprofitable branches out of a mad desire to get ahead of some other bank. The report of this eminent British institution begins to read just like that of an Australian land boom bank in liquidation, when Simpson is overhauling the accounts.

The lamentable Metropolitan Bank (Melbourne) is now expected to produce just about 6d. in the £ for its creditors—perhaps a trifle less. This is the awful institution which, a few months ago, some sanguine boomers wanted to reconstruct on the ground that it was too valuable a bank to be wasted. The shareholders, of course, get nothing. The busted Metropolitan Bank and the equally busted Metropolitan Building Society were tangled up together in an unearthly fashion, and the bank premises—vaguely estimated to be worth £133,000—which were "taken over" from the Building Society, is this new alleged, never legally transferred at all, because the board, or somebody, quite forgot to attend to the matter. Therefore, the shareholders of the Society are now thinking of selling the building and throwing the "bank" into the street without compensation. Alas, the bottom has utterly fallen out of £300,000 of other Metropolitan "assets," and the whole whole affair seems to be so hollow as to be hardly worth liquidating.

Therefore, the situation stands thus. A bank doing a large business, and in straitened circumstances, might lodge £500,000 in gold at the Treasury and get £2,000,000 in State notes, which are quite as serviceable. It credits the Government with £1,500,000 as a deposit, and, consequently, gets a loan of this amount on its own account. It may be utterly and hopelessly insolvent, but that makes no difference; its position is not liquidated. If there is no national panic and no extensive demand for gold at the Treasury, it keeps on owing the deposit and floating new loans on a similar basis as long as the bank lasts. And as no bank need break so long as it can find a sovereign to leave with the Treasury and get £4 in notes in exchange, it follows that a bank may go on getting more and more dirty-dotted through a long course of years while showing no outward sign of decay, and when the smash does come will be a surprise that nothing remains, and that all the millions owing to the Government are gone with the rest.

Queensland's great experiment of making the note-issue State monopoly and abolishing the paper money of the banks is working well up to date. How long it will work is a matter of serious doubt. The Queensland Fiat Man Government, with its constitutional inability to go straight, went crooked on this occasion, as usual. The whole financial policy of the Government, no matter what devils track it may take, has always the same goal—the interests of the Q.N. Bank; and even the seemingly progressive idea of making the currency a State monopoly gets a private monopoly gets there under the name. The Queensland notes are legal tender throughout the country, and can be exchanged for gold at the Treasury, where a 25 per cent. reserve is kept in sovereigns. But the notes are circulated on a lawful and wonderful plan. When any bank wants £100,000 worth of paper it deposits £25,000 in sovereigns with the Government and gets it. The remaining £75,000 is credited to the Government as a deposit on which a nominal rate of interest is paid.

The Bank of Van Diemen's Land lottery is at last fairly under way. The rules of the old bank are to be disposed of in £100,000 shares of £1 each. There are over 370 prizes, the first one being a Hobart city property valued at £36,000. The second prize is a first-class city hotel (Hobart's "Orient") of between 60 and 70 apartments, value £25,000. Then follow one £12,000 prize; one of £10,000; one of £5,000; two valued at £2,000 each, and so on down to a humble minimum of £100. The prizes are

all put in at a reasonable valuation, and the lottery is managed (on behalf of the liquidators of the V.D.L. Bank) by Geo. Adams, the well-known "Tattersall," whose name is sufficient guarantee for the solid integrity of the whole proceedings. The properties are all situated in Tasmania—a pleasant place where any man can put in his declining years with satisfaction, and the winner of any one of the 16 or 20 big prizes can't do better than settle down on his property, and let the restful, sleepy atmosphere of Van Diemen's Land soak into his soul, and sink into a state of unutterable rest.—*Sydney Bulletin.*

How to gain Flesh and Strength.—Take after each meal about a tablespoonful of Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. It is almost as palatable as milk and easily digested. The rapidly with which delicate children and sickly people suffering from weakness and wasting disease improve, and thrive upon this diet is truly marvellous. As a remedy for Consumption and Throat Affections and Bronchitis it is unequalled by any other preparation in the world. Any Chemist can supply it.—A. S. Watson & Co. (Limited), agents in Hongkong and China.—*Advt.*

Advertisements.

ST. JOHN LODGE OF HONGKONG, No. 618, S.C.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zealand Street, TUESDAY EVENING, the 12th inst., at 8.30 o'clock precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited. Hongkong, 12th April, 1894. 1456

VICTORIA PRECEPTORY.

AN EMERGENCY MEETING of the Victoria Preceptory will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend. Hongkong, 12th April 1894. 1465

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED. FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW. THE Company's Steamship

"NAMO." Captain Harris, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 15th instant, at Daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LARPAK & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 12th April, 1894. 1461

To be Let.

TO LET. NOS. 5 & 7, SEYMOUR TERRACE. OFFICES in Victoria Buildings. The GROUND FLOOR of the Premises now in course of erection at the corner of Ice House Street and Queen's Road Central, suitable for OFFICES or SHOPS. The Floor can be divided into separate suites of Offices if necessary, to suit intending Tenants. A LARGE and DRY GODOWN suitable for the Storage of Opium, Cotton, &c., of about 2,000 Tons (gross) capacity, also to be let under the above Premises. OFFICE in No. 4, Praya Central. No. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET. DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co. Hongkong, 12th April, 1894. 1462

TO LET. DWELLING HOUSES:—"BAHAR LODGE," at the Peak. "HIGHCLERE," at Magazine Gap. DUNHEVED—Robinson Road. No. 8, CHANCERY LANE. No. 2, RIVINGTON TERRACE. FLOORS in Blue Buildings. FLOORS in Elgin Street, Peel Street and Stanton Street. FLOORS in No. 5, Shelley Street. No. 3, VICTORIA VIEW, Kowloon. No. 4, KNUITSFORD TERRACE, Kowloon.

OFFICES:—FIRST FLOOR No. 4, Queen's Road Central, over the Bank of China, Japan and the Straits, Ltd. PRAYA CENTRAL, over Messrs. Douglas Larpak & Co's.

GODOWNS:—BLUE BUILDINGS. Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd. Hongkong, 12th April, 1894. 1463

TO BE LET. NO. 5, WILD DELL BUILDINGS (Furnished or Unfurnished). Five Good Rooms situated in the best part of the building. Apply to HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., Ltd. Hongkong, 9th March, 1894. 1469

TO LET. HOUSE, 6 ROOMS, No. 2, Castle Terrace. Apply to SPANISH PROCURATION, No. 14, Cable Road. Hongkong, 2nd April, 1894. 1472

TO LET. FURNISHED HOUSE, No. 2, DES VEX VILLAS, THE PEAK. Apply to C. EWENS, Queen's Road. Hongkong, 10th April, 1894. 1457

NOTICE. JEY'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS COMPANY, LIMITED. JEY'S WOOD PRESERVER OF ANTISEPTIC PAINT.

THE Undersigned have this day been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and are prepared to supply quantities to suit purchasers, at Wholesale Prices. Extra Special terms for Shipping and large Orders. Sir ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B., C.E., Chief Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board, London, says "It is the best Disinfectant in use." W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co., Bank Buildings, Hongkong, 19th June, 1892.

THE Undersigned have this day been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and are prepared to supply quantities to suit purchasers, at Wholesale Prices. Extra Special terms for Shipping and large Orders. Sir ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B., C.E., Chief Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board, London, says "It is the best Disinfectant in use." W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co., Bank Buildings, Hongkong, 19th June, 1892.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE & EFFECTS, COTTAGE PIANO, BOOKS, &c.

THE Undersigned have been instructed by W. M. B. ARTHUR, Esq., to Sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION, at his official Residence "THE MAGISTRACY," TO-MORROW (FRIDAY), April 13th, 1894, commencing at 2.45 P.M.

THE WHOLE OF THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE & EFFECTS, Comprising:—

Tapestry Covered Drawing-room Suite, Overmantels, Book-cases, Sideboard, Dinner Table, Dinner Wagon, Marble-top Tables, Whatnots, Writing Desk, Card Table, Rattan Furniture, Brass and Iron Bedsteads with Hair and Spring Mattresses, Bamboo Bedstead, Washstand, Toilet Sets, Shanghai Baths, Carpets, Pictures, Clocks, Fenders and Fire Irons, &c., &c., &c.

Also, One Iron Framed Cottage Piano, by Doerner & Sohn, Stuttgart, in good order. A small Library of Books.

AND A QUANTITY OF PALMS AND PLANTS. On View and Catalogues ready from Friday, 10 A.M. SALE TERMS:—As customary. A. E. SKEELS & Co., Auctioneers, &c. Offices, 17, Praya Central, Hongkong, 9th April, 1894. 1454

PUBLIC AUCTION OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS, VALUABLE BOOKS, &c.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, ON SATURDAY, April 14th, 1894, AT SALE ROOM, 17, PRAYA CENTRAL, commencing at 2.30 P.M.,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BOOKS, &c. The Property of W. C. BARKLEY, Esq., and Others leaving for Home. Comprising:—

Cottage Piano, Drawing-room Suite, Sideboards with Plain and Bevelled Glass Backs, Dinner Tables and Chairs, Dinner Wagon, Book-cases and Shelves, Overmantels, Marble-top Tables, Card Tables, Rattan Furniture, Cretonne and Leather Covered Chairs and Couches, Double and Single Bedsteads with Mattresses, Wardrobes with Plain and Bevelled Glass Doors, Dressing Tables with Swing Mirrors, Chests of Drawers, Marble-top Washstand, Writing Table, De-patch Boxes, Dinner Service, Picture Plates and Glass Ware, Cutlery, Meat Safe, Filter, Lamps, Plants and Pots, AND A QUANTITY OF BOOKS.

Catalogues will be issued. On View from Friday. SALE TERMS:—As customary. A. E. SKEELS & Co., Auctioneers, &c. Offices, 17, Praya Central, Hongkong, 9th April, 1894. 1445

PUBLIC AUCTION OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CANTON BLACKWOOD, STANDARD WORKS ON CHINA AND OTHER VALUABLE BOOKS, &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, ON SATURDAY, the 14th April, 1894, commencing at 2.30 P.M., at his SALE ROOMS, DUDDLE STREET. (For Sunday Accounts.) A QUANTITY OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Comprising:—

One Very Handsome MARINBURG-MADE DRAWING-ROOM SUITE nearly new, Upholstered in CRIMSON and GOLD SILK and in CRIMSON and GOLD SILK. BROCATELLE and FLUSH. One HALL & HOLTZ-MADE DRAWING-ROOM SUITE with CENTRE OTTOMAN in CORDED SILK TAPESTRY with CURTAINS to Match. CANTON BLACKWOOD BOOK-CASE, STOOLS, STANDS and TABLES, FINE ENGRAVINGS and PICTURES, Vases and Ornaments, BRUSSELS CARPETS, RUGS, LACE CURTAINS, BOOK

The Share Market.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.
 Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.—87 per cent. prem. sales.
 The National Bank of China, Ltd.—on £8.00 paid up.—\$25.50, sellers.
 The National Bank of China, Ltd.—Founders shares, nominal.
 The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—nominal.
 The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—Founders' shares, nominal.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—24 per cent. premium, sellers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—2 per cent. premium, buyers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—14 per cent. premium.
 Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$130 per share, sales and sellers.
 China Traders Insurance Company—\$63 per share, buyers.
 North China Insurance—Tls. 185 per share, buyers.
 Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$132 per share, sales and sellers.
 Yangtze Insurance Association—\$80, sales and buyers.
 On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 15 per share.
 Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$185 per share, sales and buyers.
 China Fire Insurance Company—\$79 per share, sales and buyers.
 Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$264 per share, sales and buyers.
 China and Manila Steam Ship Company—\$524 ex div., sellers.
 Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—40 per cent. discount, sellers.
 Douglas Steamship Company—\$30, sales and sellers.
 Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—86 per cent. premium, sales and buyers.
 Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$21 per share, sales and buyers.
 Hongkong Hotel Company—\$12 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures \$501.
 The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Company, Limited—\$4 per share, sellers.
 The Shamen Hotel Co., Limited—\$4 per share, sellers.
 Punjion Mining Co.—\$7 per share, sales and sellers.
 The Raub Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$5.20 per share, sales and buyers.
 The National Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$1.10 per share, sales and buyers.
 Societe Francaise des Charbonnages du Tonkin—\$60 per share, sellers.
 The Jelutong Mining and Trading Co., Limited—\$57, sales and sellers.
 London and Pacific Petroleum Co., Ltd.—nfs.
 China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$105 per share, ex div., sellers.
 Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$52, sales and buyers.
 A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$10, sales and buyers.
 Dakin, Crutchfield & Co., Limited—\$12 per share, sales and sellers.
 Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$7 per share, sales and sellers.
 The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited—\$8 per share, sales and buyers.
 The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited—\$53, sales and buyers.
 The West Point Buildings Co., Limited—\$18 per share, buyers.
 H. G. Brown & Co., Limited—\$8 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$37 per share, sales and buyers.
 Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$91 per share, sales and buyers.
 Hongkong Gas Company—\$120 per share, buyers.
 Hongkong Ice Company—\$80 per share, sales and sellers.
 Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$40 per share, sales and sellers.
 The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Limited—\$53 per share, buyers.
 The Green Island Cement Co.—\$81, buyers.
 The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited—\$42, sales and buyers.
 The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Limited—\$35 per share, nominal.
 The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—\$57.50, sales and sellers.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON—Bank, T. T. 2/0 1/2
 Bank Bills, on demand 2/0 1/2
 Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 2/1 1/2
 Credits at 4 months' sight 2/1 1/2
 Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 2/1 1/2
 ON PARIS—
 Bank Bills, on demand 2/50
 Credits, at 4 months' sight 2/68
 ON INDIA—
 T. T. 181
 On Demand 181 1/2
 ON SHANGHAI—
 Bank, T. T. 72 1/2
 Private, 30 days' sight 73

VISITORS AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

Rev. S. A. Baylee. Mr. O. Noodt.
 Mr. W. Boxall. Mr. J. W. Parfitt.
 Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Mr. J. F. Pearson.
 Brown. Mr. F. von der Pfordten.
 Mr. J. Bruce. Mr. von der Pfordten
 and two children.
 Field-Surgeon Cross. Mrs. Post.
 Captain Cunningham. Mr. and Mrs. S. L.
 Mr. R. Diercher. Powell.
 Mr. W. A. Duff. Surgeon-Major Reade.
 Mr. G. Fenwick. Mr. A. Reisch.
 Mr. M. F. A. Fraser. Mr. and Mrs. Rowe.
 Mr. D. Galvao. Mr. S. Rostomoff.
 Colonel J. C. Hill. Mr. F. P. Shaw.
 Mr. J. Jones. Mr. J. W. Sprague.
 Mr. C. W. Johnson. Mr. A. B. Thomson.
 Mr. J. Kingston. Captain A. Tillet.
 Mr. J. Kinkwood. Mr. and Mrs. Towner.
 Baron and Baroness de Ladarlo. Mr. and Mrs. Wagstaff.
 Mr. W. Littlewood. Surgeon-Major-General
 Mr. R. Lyell. Mr. J. Webb.
 Mr. and Mrs. Marica. Mr. West.
 Mr. W. Marks. Mr. C. J. Williams.
 Mr. C. Matill. Mr. J. W. Wood.
 Mr. T. Mitchell. Capt. and Mrs. Wrotesley.
 Mr. T. Morony. Mr. and Mrs. E. Young.
 Mr. Nieriker.

VISITORS AND RESIDENTS AT THE PEAK HOTEL.

Capt. and Mrs. Hunt. Mr. Dipple.
 Mr. MacLean. Mr. J. M. Murray.
 Mr. Medhurst. Mr. A. Findlay-Smith.
 Capt. and Mrs. Moore. Mr. Stokes.
 Mr. J. Chaudet. Capt. and Mrs. Weisman.

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.
 The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *City of Peking*, with mails, &c., left San Francisco for this port, via Yokohama on the 20th ult.
 The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *China*, with mails, &c., left San Francisco for this port, via Honolulu and Yokohama, on the 10th instant.
THE FRENCH MAIL.
 The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer *Natal*, with the outward French mail, left Singapore on the 11th instant, and may be expected here on the 18th.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.
 The Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s steamer *Empress of India*, with the Canadian mail, left Vancouver on the 3rd instant for Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai and Hongkong.
THE INDIAN MAIL.
 The Arratoon Apan, from Calcutta, left Singapore on the 7th instant, and may be expected here to-morrow.
NORTHERN PACIFIC MAIL.
 The Northern Pacific Steamship Co.'s steamer *Tacoma* left Victoria, B.C. on the 5th instant for Yokohama and Hongkong.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer *Vindobona* left Singapore on the 6th instant, and may be expected here on the 13th.
 The Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Ajax* left Singapore on the 7th instant, and may be expected here on the 14th.
 The Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Ulysses* left Singapore on the 9th instant, and may be expected here on the 15th.
 The 'Union' line steamer *Angers* left Singapore on the 10th instant, and may be expected here on the 17th.
 The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Japan* left Bombay on the 6th instant, and may be expected here on the 24th.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.
 OSCAR II., Norwegian steamer, 1,909, Hans Arneisen, 11th April.—Karlson (Japan), 4th April, Coals.—Shewan & Co.
 FOKKEN, British steamer, 509, W. Davis, 12th April.—Swatow 11th April, General.—D. Lyall & Co.
 SHANTUNG, British steamer, 1,837, H. C. D. Frampton, 12th April.—Swatow 10th April, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
 CHOVSANG, British steamer, 1,194, R. C. D. Bradley, 12th April.—Canton 12th April, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 ACTIV, Danish steamer, 355, H. Hygom, 12th April.—Pakhet 9th April, and Hollow 11th, General.—Arnold Kierberg & Co.
 KIRK, German steamer, 831, M. W. Krutefeld, 12th April.—Bangkok 6th April, General.—Tung Kee.
 MORAY, British steamer, 1,411, W. S. Thomson, 12th April.—Saloon 9th April, Rice.—Dodwell, Carilli & Co.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.
Benlawers, British steamer, for Kobe, &c.
Alanya, German steamer, for Hallow.
Benlawers, British steamer, for Saigon.
Singapore, British steamer, for Bangkok.
Avachia, British steamer, for Kobe.

DEPARTURES.
 April 11, *Yungking*, Chinese str., for Canton.
 April 11, *Ly-tai-moon*, German str., for Canton.
 April 11, *Sachsen*, German str., for Shanghai.
 April 11, *Nurnberg*, German str., for Yokohama.
 April 11, *Abner Coburn*, American ship, for Manila.
 April 12, *City of Rio de Janeiro*, American str., for Nagasaki and San Francisco.
 April 12, *Castleventry*, British steamer, for Shanghai.
 April 12, *Abregalde*, British str., for Shanghai.
 April 12, *Alanya*, German str., for Kobe.
 April 12, *Kirk*, British str., for Singapore, &c.
 April 12, *Singapore*, British str., for Bangkok.
 April 12, *Benlawers*, British str., for Kobe, &c.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.
 Per *Fokken*, from Swatow.—30 Chinese.
 Per *Activ*, from Pakhet, &c.—70 Chinese.
 Per *Shantung*, from Swatow.—120 Chinese.
 Per *Kirk*, from Bangkok.—39 Chinese.

DEPARTED.
 Per *Rohilla*, from Hongkong for Colombo.—Mr. C. E. Silber, For Brindisi.—Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Walker, Messrs. J. de Rego Barros and Jas. Smith, For London.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Parfitt, and a child, Mrs. Henderson, Messrs. W. R. McCallum and W. T. Wylie, From Shanghai for Port Said.—Colonel and Mrs. Andieff and 2 children. For London.—Right Rev. Bishop and Mrs. Moule, Ven. Archdeacon and Mrs. Moule, Miss Moule, Rev. W. S. Moule, Mr. C. F. Moule, Rev. T. C. and Mrs. Fulton and 2 children, Dr. and Mrs. Little, Master C. Little, Miss M. P. Ross, Miss Webster, Messrs. M. B. Anderson, R. McFarlane, and D. Banks. For Marseilles.—Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Buhill, From Yokohama for London.—Rev. A. F. King, From Kobe.—Mr. and Mrs. Shimizu Kamemitsu.
 Per *Nurnberg*, for Yokohama from Hongkong.—Mr. and Mrs. Schultenbach and child, Messrs. T. Langemann, and—Tong So Chew.—From Bremen.—Mrs. Edeler, Messrs. Behrens and Krollner. From Southampton.—Mr. A. T. Walker. From Naples.—Mr. Schaffie, From Genoa.—Mr. and Mrs. E. Theodor, Misses A. Casiraghi, C. Casiraghi, Angela Franchini, G. Tarodi, and G. Rocca, Messrs. C. Gatti, E. Demeghi, E. Hoyl, B. Gochel, B. Krause, B. Basi, Paolo, and Hildebrand.
 Per *City of Rio de Janeiro*, for Nagasaki.—13 Japanese.
 Per *Kobe*—1 Japanese.
 Per *Yokohama*—Captain Taylor, Captain C. Cass, Lieut. C. J. Garcia, Messrs. A. J. Sisson, F. S. Hamilton, H. C. Dilling, T. Benson, R. Lane, and 1 Japanese.
 Per *San Francisco*—Rev. and Mrs. Jamieson, Dr. and Mrs. C. S. Terrell, and Rev. H. J. von Qualen. For Toronto.—Miss Jamieson. For London.—Surgeon-Major O. Cussack.

REPORTS.
 The British steamer *Shantung* reports that she left Swatow on the 11th instant, and had thick fog.
 The Norwegian steamer *Oscar II.* reports that she left Karasun (Japan) on the 4th instant. Had thick weather and strong north-easterly winds. From Formosa Channel to Hongkong had thick fog.
 The British steamer *Fokken* reports that she left Swatow on the 11th instant. From Swatow experienced dense fog and calms throughout the passage. Passed the steamer *Shantung* anchored off Tainoo.

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE—
 For Swatow, Singapore, and Bangkok.—Per *Loi Sak* to-morrow, the 13th instant, at 10.30 A.M.
 For Straits and London.—Per *Ision* to-morrow, the 13th instant, at 11.30 A.M.
 For Singapore, Penang, and Calcutta.—Per *Wingang* to-morrow, the 13th instant, at 11.30 A.M.
 For Shanghai.—Per *Glufruin* to-morrow, the 13th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.
 AGNES, French steamer, 390, Geo. R. Stevens, Alanya, German steamer, 400, C. Petersen, 10th April.—Hallow 8th April, General.—Wielor & Co.
 ANCONA, British steamer, 1,888, W. D. Muddle, 9th April.—Yokohama 1st April, Malls and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
 ARDWAY, British steamer, 1,087, James Thom, 10th April.—Wuhu, and Chinkiang 6th April, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 BRUNSWICK, British steamer, 1,394, C. K. McIntosh, 8th April.—Mojl 2nd April, Coals.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
 CHNOUTI, British steamer, 1,045, R. Jones, 6th April.—Sydney 13th March, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
 CHINA, German steamer, 1,114, P. Voss, 10th April.—Saloon 5th April, Rice.—Melchers & Co.
 CLAM, British steamer, 2,310, D. J. Davies, 10th April, London, 1st Batoum, and Singapore 3rd April, Oil.—Shewan & Co.
 CROMARTY, British steamer, 1,854, W. Duncan, 7th April.—Saloon 4th April, Rice.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 FIDELIO, German steamer, 702, Nilsen, 8th April.—Bangkok 31st March, Rice.—Melchers & Co.
 FOOKSANG, British steamer, 991, Spencer Wilde, 11th April.—Canton 11th April, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 GLENFRUIN, British steamer, 1,892, E. Norman, 11th April.—London 27th Feb., and Singapore 5th April, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 GLUCKSBURG, German steamer, 935, P. Thomson, 9th April.—Saloon 5th April, Rice.—Melchers & Co.
 HESPERUS, German steamer, 1,133, H. Witt, 10th April.—Saloon 5th April, General.—Siemens & Co.
 HUYER, British steamer, 1,846, T. Quall, 8th April.—Java 30th March, Sugar.—Butterfield & Swire.
 INDEPENDENT, German steamer, 871, T. Ahm-kel, 9th April.—Bangkok 1st April, Rice.—Lauri, Wegner & Co.
 LOO SOK, British steamer, 1,020, J. B. Jackson, 31st March.—Bangkok 23rd March, and Koh-i-chang 24th, General.—Yuen Fat Hong.
 NIDOR, German steamer, 4,000, E. G. Pfaff, 10th April.—Kobe 4th April, General.—Siemens & Co.
 OCLANA, German steamer, 1,638, T. Behrens, 10th April.—Singapore 4th April, General.—Siemens & Co.
 PRUMPTOS, German steamer, 1,541, P. Cornelien, 10th April.—Mojl 4th April, Coals.—Siemens & Co.
 PRISTO, German steamer, 655, C. Stehr, 11th April.—Touon 8th April, General.—Siemens & Co.
 SIKH, British steamer, 1,736, J. Rowley, 7th April.—Saloon 3rd April, Rice.—Dodwell, Carilli & Co.
 TAICHOW, British steamer, 852, H. Deans, 12th April.—Bangkok 4th April, Rice.—Yuen Fat Hong.
 TAILER, German steamer, 828, J. Calender, 11th April.—Saloon 7th April, Rice and Paddy.—Meyer & Co.
 WINGANG, British steamer, 1,517, A. de St. Croix, 3rd April.—Calcutta 11th March, and Singapore 27th, Opium and General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

SAILING VESSELS.
 BARUTO, German bark, 348, H. Eggers, 14th Oct.—Amoy 4th Oct., Sugar.—Wielor & Co.
 COLOMA, American bark, 895, Cyrus M. Noyes, 26th Jan.—Portland, and Honolulu 18th Nov., Lumber.—Tuck Lee.
 COUNTRY OF CARDIGAN, British ship, 1,229, Griffiths, 2nd Feb.—Cardiff 24th October, Coal.—Government.
 FANNIE SKOLFIELD, American ship, 1,068, W. E. Sherman, 6th April.—Singapore 18th February, Timber.—Cheo Shong Hing.
 FERNANDO, Norwegian bark, 1,347, E. Petersen, 22nd Jan.—Gorontalo 22nd Dec., Rattans and Blackwood.—Moh Wong.
 MARTHA DAVIS, American bark, 832, A. L. Soule, 6th March.—Honolulu 4th February, Ballast.—Shewan & Co.
 OTAGO, British bark, 260, C. B. Dasborough, 2nd Jan.—Amoy, W.A.A., 26th Nov., Sandalwood.—Shewan & Co.
 SWANHART, British 4-masted ship, 2,211, D. P. Crowe, 2nd April.—New York 22nd Nov., Kerosene Oil.—Order.
 VELOCITY, British bark, 491, R. Martin, 27th March.—Honolulu 21st Feb., Copper and Iron.—Chinese.
 WIL LE LACHUR, British bark, 573, T. Powell, 15th Jan.—Kalsup 22nd Dec., Timber.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

Intimations.

G. FALCONER & CO.,
 WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS,
 NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
 CHARTS AND BOOKS.
 No. 42, Queen's Road Central. 1693

LEVY HERMANOS.
 JEWELLERY, DIAMONDS, WATCH,
 CHRONOMETER & CLOCKMAKERS.
 Sole Agents for PATHE PHILIPPE & Co., Geneva. A great variety in Fancy Goods and Optical Instruments.
 10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
 Opposite the Telephone Office.

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.,
 CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND CLOCK-
 MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER-
 SMITHS, and OPTICIANS.
 CHARTS AND BOOKS.
 Sole Agents for Louis Audemars' Watches, awarded the highest Prize at every Exhibition, and for Volklender and Soha's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES, and SPYGLASSES.
 No. 8, Queen's Road Central. 1694

RATTAN FURNITURE
 of Every Description.
 CHAIRS, COUCHES, TABLES, BASKETS,
 CHILDREN'S COTS, &c., &c.
 Latest Patterns, Best Workmanship.
 Rattan Core, 8911 Rattan—Canton Road and
 Bundles of all kinds.
 Hongkong, 31st November, 1893. 1695

Mails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.
 THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.
 (CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.)
 Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 knots.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

EMPRESS OF INDIA...Comdr. O. P. Marshall, R.N.R....WEDNESDAY, 2nd May.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN...Comdr. G. A. Lee, R.N.R....WEDNESDAY, 23rd May.
EMPRESS OF CHINA...Comdr. R. Archibald, R.N.R....WEDNESDAY, 13th June.

THE magnificent Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, making close connection at Vancouver with the PACIFIC TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, leaving there daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.
 Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. Return tickets to various points at reduced rates. Good for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months.
 SPECIAL RATES (First-class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

EXCURSION TICKETS to San Francisco Midwinter Fair, CIRCULAR PACIFIC TICKETS Hongkong to Vancouver, Vancouver to Sydney Australia, and Sydney to Hongkong via Brisbane and Torres Straits, Good for 9 months, £100.
 The attractive features of this Company's route, embraces the PACIFIC TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS (second to none in the World), the LUXURANCE OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at recent Chicago World's Exhibition) and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the Line passes.
 THE DINING CARS AND MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unexcelled.
 For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage, &c., apply to

D. E. BROWN, General Agent,
 Pedder's Street. 1696

OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE.

VIA THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Gaile (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama).....Wednesday, 27th April, at Daylight.
Bahle (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama).....Thursday, 24th May, at 1 P.M.
Oceanic (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, and Yokohama).....Tuesday, 12th June, at 1 P.M.

THE Steamship

"GAELIC"

will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th April, at Daylight. Connection being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai. Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.
 Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates, and particulars of the various Routes may be obtained upon application.
 Special rates (First-class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, to European Officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.
 Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year, will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares for China and Japan to Europe.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.
 Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.
 For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 7, Praya Central.
 J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.
 Hongkong, 4th April, 1894. 1697

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS AND LUMBER Always on Hand. L. MALLORY.
 Hongkong, 24th June, 1893. 1698

J. W. KEW & CO.'S STEAM WATER BOATS.

PURE FRESH WATER.

THE attention of SHIPOWNERS, AGENTS and CAPTAINS is called to the Superior Quality of TYTAM FILTERED WATER offered by J. W. KEW & Co., also to the advantages derived from their being able to Supply their Water in one-fourth the time occupied by the old fashioned and obsolete hand pumps.
 No impeding the loading or discharging of Cargo.
 Call flag "W." Commercial Code.
 J. W. KEW & Co.,
 6, Carmichael & Co. Ltd.,
 Hongkong, 9th March, 1894. 1699

Mails.

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP AND RAILROAD COMPANIES. PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)
Tacoma.....Tuesday.....May 8th.
Sikh.....Tuesday.....May 29th.
Victoria.....Tuesday.....June 19th.
Tacoma.....Tuesday.....July 17th.

THE Steamship

"TACOMA"
 Captain J. R. Hill, sailing at Noon, on TUESDAY, the 8th May, will proceed to VICTORIA, B.C., and TACOMA, via INLAND SEA, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, Pacific Coast Points, and to Canadian and United States Ports.
 Consular Invoices of Goods for United States Ports should be in quadruplicate; and one copy must be sent forward by the steamer to the care of the Freight Agent, Northern Pacific Railroad, Tacoma, Wash.
 Parcels must be sent to our Office with address marked in full by 5 P.M. on the day previous to sailing.
 For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., Agents.
 Hongkong, 10th April, 1894. 1695

Intimations.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,
 SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,
 COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS
 AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.
 PRAYA CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
 HARTMANN'S ARTIFICIAL GENUINE COMPOSITION.
 HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT.
 DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES.
 &c., &c.

EVERY KIND OF SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES ALWAYS IN STOCK.
 AT REASONABLE PRICES.
 Hongkong, 14th July 1893. 1798

DENTISTRY.
 DR. J. SAKATA (from Japan),
 Mr. SUI SANG,
 55, Queen's Road Central.
 First Class Dentistry and Moderate Fees.
 Consultation Free.
 Hongkong, 9th April, 1894. 1452

SIEN TING,
 SURGEON DENTIST,
 No. 10, D'AGUIAR STREET.
 TERMS VERY MODERATE.
 Consultation free.
 Hongkong, 27th March, 1894. 1401

DENTISTRY.
 FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP
 AND MODERATE FEES.

M. WONG TAI-FONG,
 Surgeon Dentist,
 (Formerly articled Apprentice, and latterly assistant to Dr. ROGERS),
 HAS REMOVED
 TO
 THE BANK BUILDINGS,
 QUEEN'S ROAD,
 (Opposite Hongkong Hotel).
 CONSULTATION FREE.
 Hongkong, 27th July, 1893. 1717

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE!"

CLARKE'S
 WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE
 THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

FOR cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended.
 For Scrofula, Scirrh, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores.
 Cures Sores on the Neck.
 Cures Sore Legs.
 Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face.
 Cures Scurvy.
 Cures Ulcers.
 Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
 Cures Glandular Swellings.
 Clears the Blood from all impure matter.
 From whatever cause arising.
 It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.
 It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.
 Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 6d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 12s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors, the Lincoln and Midlands Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"Blood Mixture."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.
 CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midlands Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England" are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the Bottle, without which none are genuine.

Printed and Published by ROBERT FRASER, SMITH, No. 6, Pedder's Hill, in the city of Victoria, Hongkong.